# THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PALESTINE.

Rumored Alliance of France and Russia

NAPOLEON MEDDLING WITH ITALY.

The Conard screw steamship Palestine, which left Liverpool at about 8 o'clock on Christmas morning 25, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The Arabia reached Liverpool at about noon an Sun

by, the 23d ult.
The following is the specie list of the Palestine

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Husiness was at a stand-still owing to the Christ-mas holidays, and there is not a word of commercial news later than that received by the Australasian. Political and general news is equally scanty. The weather continued very inciement, and more snow had fallen.

In the State Constitutions there is but little to attract particular attention. They show as ancient democracy modified by the modern principle of representation, a polity in which the will of the numerical majority rules without check and without effort. In the Federal Government, however, the violence of the Democratic principle is controlled by the operation of the Federal element, and the Senate gives a firmness to the Legislaure and a wisdom to the Executive which mere Democracy could never supply. There is no doubt that the States of the Union are far better governed now than they possibly can be under any Constitution which gives greater prominence to the principle of State independence. But this is commonly considered among the least of its advantages. By the Federal Constitution the United States are made one of the principal Powers of the world. By the Federal Constitution the United States are made one of the principal Powers of the world. By the Federal Constitution they enjoy the advantage of the freest intercourse with each other, without giving up either uniformity of Contoms or the most complete power of local faxation. If they would know the value of this advantage, let them study the tariffs of the Australian Colonies, and congratulate themselves on their freedom from the absurdity into which these younger settlements have fallen of long intercolonial Customs lines stretching through an unimhabited interior. By this Constitution, also, has been realized what appears to us in Europe the utopian dream of an Amphictyonic Comeil deciding questions between independent nations which older countries must arrange by diplomacy or the sword. Happy America, if she knew her own blessings—happy if the were more disposed to cling to that which is her real strength and glory, and less inclined to vaunt ad-

Happy America, if she knew her own bleasings—happy if she were more disposed to ching to that which is her real strength and glory, and less inclined to vanua advantages which she receives either as the gift of Nature, or which, like her ultra-democratic institutions, are rather evils than benefits!

Nature, or watcher evils than benefits!

The last accounts from the United States place the position of things in a much more serious light than before. We believe we should be correct in saying that,

arging unit, at any rate, there is no advantage in meeting evils half way, and that any movement again the integrity of the Union had better be deferred till the accession of Mr. Lincoln to power on the 4th of March next. But to this it is answered—not, we must admit without considerable.

nincrity, and compelled to surrender all those point hat are in dispute between the South and the North

in earnest for its chiefs, and, while it refuses to make any concession, it is extremely doubtful whether any soncesion it could make world now conclists the South. This movement is not made merely on sentimental grounds. The South have in their eye the advantages which they would gain by an exercation from the system of protection by which they have been made to pay tribute to the North. They believe that they will attract their own commerce to their own ports, and every State already sees in imagination its own capital the metropolis of a confederated Union, and divides in anticipation among its principal citizens the line's share of a new Federal revenue. In this conflict between the parts and the whole, between private interest and public advantage, we cannot doubt for a moment which ought to prevail; but Democracy in America is little used to check or control. What is a great public mischief may be, or may be imagined to be, a considerable advantage to individuals. No time is allowed for reflection, or for an appeal to good sense and public spirit, and it is quite possible that the problem of a Democratic Republic may be solved by the overstheavy in a few shorts.

Naples continued tranquil, and the city was about to give a grand ball to the army.

A great rise in the Neapolitan and Sardinian funds had taken place at Naples.

A reactionary conspiracy, organized at Rome, had been discovered.

The Pope delivered an allocution at a Consistory held on the 17th ult. His Holiness spoke on the persecution of the Christians in Syria and China, and announced that the Grand Duke of Baden had violated the Pentifical Concordat. the Pontifical Concordst.

Placards had been posted upon the walls of Rome, bearing the arms of King Victor Emanuel, and the words: "We desire annexation to Sardinis." Crowds of people surrounded the bills, but the proceeding had led to no arrests. THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

From The London Times, Dec. 24.

The United States may possibly come to understand the truth of the vulgar provert, which is just as true of Constitutions as of youth, health, wealth, strength, and beauty, that we never thoroughly know the value of a thing until we have lost it. The tendency of the present age lies probably in the direction of underrating the effect of institutions on men, and regarding national success and failure more as the result of race, temperament, and climate, than of laws and customs. But it is impossible to consider the history of the United States since they emancipated themselves from the control of this country without finding at every step reason to admire the extraordinary segucity with which their Federal Constitution has been framed, and to appreciate the inducence benefits which that Constitution has conferred.

In the State Constitutions there is but little to attract particular attention. They show as ancient democracy

A Naples dispatch of the 21st reports that a decree was in course of preparation, ordering an extraordinary levy of men, between 18 and 55 years of age.

FRANCE.

Several detachments of artillery, as well as the first

Syceral detachments of artillery, as well as the first section of the army works corps, had received orders to embark for China.

Various rumors were current in Paris as to the Italian question. According to one report. Ruseks and France had agreed to support Francis II. in his stronghold at Gaeta until the Spring. Another report is that the Emperor Napoleon meditates the formation of a Southern Kingdom in Italy, the sovereign of which is not to be Victor Emanuel.

It is announced that the Princess Cleilide, wife of Prince Napoleon, has long been in an interesting situation.

ITALY.

A Naples telegram of the 21st December states, upon

A Naples telegram of the 21st Peccember states, upon reliable authority, that the French fleet was about to quit its station off Gaeta; and that great demornlization prevailed among the besieged army. The batteries planted on the hights of Tortola replied to the fire of

the city.

Names continued tranquil, and the city was about to

### SAXONY.

The King of Saxony was suffering from an attack of measles, and his Ministers had been intrusted with the entire direction of the Government during his illness.

### AUSTRIA.

The official Wiener Zeitung publishes a circular addressed by Baron Von Schmerling to the Governors of the Provinces, explaining the leading principles of his policy. The Baron says: "It is the mission of the Ministers of State to carry out fully and effectively the resolutions and intentions of the Emperor, as expressed in the Imperial manifesto of the 20th October. As regards freedom of religious worship, it is the will of the Emperor that political and civil rights shall in that respect also be preserved against encroschment, and that the neutral relations of the different confessions respect also be preserved against encrosechment, and that the neutral relations of the different confessions shall be established upon an equitable footing, and upon the real love for one's neighbor. Public instruction will be promoted by every possible means. The free development of the mationalities is secorded. With respect to the public press, every preventive interference is removed. The development of agriculture, commerce, and industry, will be pursued with redoubled energy on the path hitherto followed. The commune will enjoy an independent existence. The administration of justice is to be separated from the Government Administration. Publicity and the oral form of proceedings are to be introduced into the civil and penal courts of law. As regards the provincial statutes, the Ministry of State has been authorized to introduce into the fundamental laws the principle of the representation of the different interests by means of direct elections, and the extensions of electoral rights and eligibility. The right of initiative and the publicity of debates, On the Council of the Empire, to whose province belongs the general legislation, while the Provincial Diets are only competent to legislate on provincial questions, is therefore conferred the right of originating projects of law and publicity of debates. The Council of the Empire will be composed of members unconditionally elected by the Provincial Diets, and will, beside, receive additional members. The Provincial Governments of the minor Crown lands recently suppressed are to be established. In conclusion, Baron Von Schmerling exhorts the public functionaries to a conscientions discharge of their duties to the furtherance of the interests of the inhabitants of their provinces to a strict observance of the laws, and to candour in their official reports on the condition of the country.

## THE VERY LATEST.

fore. We believe we should be correct in saying that, as a class, American statesmen, some openly and the rest secretly, are opposed to the dissolution of the Union. It is an institution the advantages of which would be estimated exactly in proportion to the knowledge of the critic. A statesman must see in them the solution of imnumerable difficulties, the strength, the ornament, and the safety of his country. Were the matter, then, less to the opinion of the statesmen of America, there would be no reason to doubt of the result. But, unhappily, it has passed out of the control of statesmen, and the question of Union or disumion is managed by vulgar demagogues and furious har-room politicians. Yesterday was kept as a holiday as far as possible.

The Stock Exchange was entirely closed. The Bank was open, but there were scarcely any applications for discounts, and no builion operations took place.

The rise in the Corn market yesterday is partly at

har-room politicians.

In England, a statesman must follow public opinion; but in America, public opinion comes from a lower lars, acts more speedily and more decidedly, and is less patient, because less accustomed to opposition, than in England. In the South, the object of those who are really in favor of the Union, though they cannot venture to say so, has been to interpose a delay for holding a General Convention of the Slave States; but this well-meant overture has been set aside by the violence of an excited multitude, and the attempt to give an opportunity for the voice of reason to be heard has been frustrated. Falling this, the more moderate members from the Southern States have been driven to show their desire for delay a little more openly, by arging that, at any rate, there is no advantage in meet-

The rise in the Corn market yesterday is partly at tributed to the improved condition of samples, in consequence of the frost.

Accounts from Paris state that trade is rather worse. The commercial accounts from New-York elicit conflicting opinions.

The Daily News says they indicate a continued feel-

ing of discouragement in all commercial circles.

The Times presents a more hopeful view, and notices a rally of about five per cent in most of the principal stocks, although no specie from this country had yet come upon the market, the Europa, with £108,500, having only just reached Boston as the mail left. The

the stock of bullion, and, The Times adds, there was evidently a better feeling in all quarters.

The Times remarks on the happy coincidence which brings authentic news of the peace with China just as the bells were ringing their first Christmas chine. The Times heartily congratulates the country on the conditions of peace, by the fourth article of which Tientsin at once becomes an open mart for trade, and brings us into direct commercial communication with

## THE OLEAGINOUS MECCA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1861.

the accession of Mr. Lincoln to power on the 4th of March next. But to this it is answered—not, we must admit, without considerable force, from the point of view of those who use the argument—that, it a disruption is to take place, it had better bappen while a President favorable to the South is in office than when the reins of power have passed into the hands of a man whose election is the very cause, or at least the pretext, of disruption. Armed with this argument, the flery spirits of the South are driving matters on with headlong speed. No time is given for reflection or calculation, and the object is to commit some at least of the Southern States to immediate action, before the excitement and irritation generated by the recent election have had time to cool. It is the belief of the authors of this reckless policy that, if they can succeed in irretrievably committing one or two States, the cooler and more reasonable States will have no choice but to follow in their wake. The South is at the present moment not a match for the North, and still less will it be so if its numbers be reduced by any amount of defection.

It is thus that a single State may possess the power which we often see vested in a small knot of persons in our own party divisions—the power of deciding the insue to which both sides are committed. South Garolina and Georgia, for instance, can by their independent action propose to the other Southern States the dilemms—we must not say of remaining in the Union, for from the moment that a secession has been effected and recognized the present Union is not so much diminished as dissolved, but—of choosing between two Confederacies, the one in which they may play a leading part, and which possesses similar institutions to themselves, the other in which they will be certainly in a minority, and compelled to surrender all those points that are in dispute between the South and the North. I have made a pilgrimage to Mecca in the famous Ohio oil region, and I have seen about fifty wells in successful operation, pumping from ten to forty bbls of oil each a day, a few less and one or two more than that quantity. In less than eight months this business has sprung up, and the rapidity with which it is extending is truly a marvel, not only from the enthusiasm of those engaged and the great success that attends their labors. The depth of soil is from eight to twenty feet an excavation is made from four to five feet in feet, an excavation is made from four to two feet in diameter, then a hole is drilled in the rock six inches in diameter until oil is discovered. The oil pumped by steam and any power necessary for speed or quantity can be obtained from engines of from five to ten-horse power. About two thousand acres of land has been leased, and good wells are found in all of the territory. and still the work is pushed on with zeal. There habeen a great rush there for two months past, and appearances indicate that for a long time to come, and in act until the whole territory is occupied, there will be ortune-seekers flocking to this El Dorsdo. Land

fact until the whole territory is occupied, for the whole territory is occupied. Lands lease from \$75 to \$200 per acre, with a reserve of one-fourth to three-eighths of the oil produced!

Mecca has the advantage over the oil region of Pennsylvania in the cheapness of lands and leases, the proximity to market, facilities for getting supplies, the little depth from the top of the rock to the oil.

This Mecca oil district as now developed commences six miles from Warren, Trambull County, Ohio, and extends about four miles northwest, and is about two miles wide.

Honace Wilkins.

minority, and compelled to surrender all those points that are in dispute between the South and the North. On the other hand, some of the Republican leaders, seeing the critical turn that affairs have suddenly taken, and the very decided and immediate action for which everal of the leading States of the South are manifestly preparing themselves, are exhausting their ingenuity in inventing schemes of compromise and concession to the South so ample that, should they be adopted, they would amount to a recantation by the North of the policy to which it stands committed, and a complete surrender of the fruits of their victory, in order to prevent a disruption. These overtures, we are told, have signally failed of success with the Republican party. It is surcastically remarked, that such plans may suit very well the views of gentiemen who have been actuated all along only by a wish to obtain the spoils of office, but that the Republican party is not prepared, like the Whigs, to make the Sisvery question a means of obtaining power for its leaders, and then to abandon it as soon as power is obtained. The party is too much in earnest for its chiefs, and, while it refuses to make any concession, it is extremely doubtful whether any succession it could make world now conciliate the

The Persian Government is about to build a telegraph line from Bagdad to Teheran, which will place that city in telegraphic communication with the cities of

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION .- A State Temperance Convention meet to-day, at 10 o'clock, at Albany.

TEXAS—INDIAN TROUBLES.—The Dallas Herald has exciting news from the frontier. A letter dated Denton, Dec. 14, says:

"The Indians are within fifty miles of Denton, and

"The Indians are within fifty miles of Denton, and if they are not driven back, we will soon be the frontier county. The settlers from the western counties are coming in every day. Our company will start from here to-morrow, and every man who can get arms will go."

Another letter, dated Montague, Dec. 13, says:

"The Indians, in large bodies, are collecting at the mouth of Farmer's Creek, on Red River, and dancing war dances, and we are satisfied that they are dancing over the scalps that were taken in Jack and Parker. The Shawnees, Caddoes, Rickapoes, and other tribes are together, and they have swo large droves of horses (American) that they have stoken; and that is not all—they are stealing daily from our citizens. The people of Clay have all come to this place, and we are well assured that this is a move of the Abolitionists and Indiana together to overcome Texas, Come to our

andiana together to overcome Texas. Come come on receipt of the above On receipt of the above news at Weatherford, Capt. Baylor started with a company of men for the scene of danger. The White Man reports 500 warriors in the adian capen. THE PRO-SLAVERY REVOLUTION.

THE NEW-YORK COMPROMISE. From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1861. The New-York Plenipotentiaries have comalong with their Compromise. They are behind the times. I have already telegraphed you what Mr. Douglas says of the project, and no more significant commentary can be made. The plan to immediately admit all the territory south of 36° 30' as a State, with or without Slavery, as it may choose, is not thought by Southern men to give them a chance in it which is worth anything, although New-Mexico is nominally a slave-

holding Territory.

It is alleged by those who profess to know, that there are but fourteen slaves in the whole Territory, that the peons are dead against Slavery, and will vote it down overwhelmingly when the question is submitted to a popular vote. These considerations, it is confidently affirmed, will lead Southern men to regard the proposition rather as a hostile than a composing measure.

Nevertheless, there may be those in the border Slave States who think, as I have said on a former occasion, that the proposition, if it can be passed, may afford them a temporary holdingground during the hight of the Secession storm. But so far as I can see, the case is past compromising, and has been for a good while. Every man who has comprehended the issue nov upon us, has seen for years that when the Missouri Compromise was removed our two systems of labor, with all their necessary conflicts and antagonisms, were to meet face to face in a struggle for predominance in the common territory of the Union; and that in that struggle one or the other must give way. That struggle has come, the conflict has taken place. Slavery has prove the weaker interest in the combat, But instead of being willing to submit, under the Constitution, to the inevitable necessity which defeat imposes, Slavery now proposes to contest the battle over again, outside the Constitution, and by force of arms. How can a case like that be compromised? Still, if there are those who think it can, let them try it. It seems to me very much like Mrs. Partington with her broom against the Atlantic. This very New-York proposition being considered, by men who are certainly capable of judging, only a mode of more quickly ending the controversy against Slavery, and not of reversing or in anywise modifying the results of the struggle, confirms this view. Yet, amid the clouds, and dust, and smoke of the revolution now progressing, the New-York Plenipotentiaries, as well as some others, think their measure bears healing in its wings.

slaveholders as much as possible, of course. But it seems to me this can only be done through their own appreciation of the dangers and disasters of revolution. Others cannot think for them, or act for them, in an emergency like this. Everybody must see that the frenzied excitement, the wild delirium of the secession epidemie, now raging and sprending, is not going to be propitiated by ordinary methods. This rude and sudden tearing asunder of the national bond of Union is so unnatural, so contrary to every dictate of self-interest and sound judgment, so far as the border Slave State are concerned, that to expect to check those who are plunging recklessly upon these courses by mild propositions, not having one-tenth or onehundredth part of the weight attached to them that the general considerations belonging to the question possess, is little short of infatuation. The Cetton States cannot be arrested at this point of time. So much seems certain. If the border Slave States can be, is it by a proposition that their people think is to forever close the territorial controversy against them? They may be willing to consent to this result, from other more weighty, and patriotic, and enduring considera-

It is wise to try to limit the revolt of

But after all is said and done, some patching up of the case is quite possible. And even the Gulf States may, very shortly, be only too glad to seize upon the slightest apparent concessions to save themselves from utter ruin. But that anything can or will be done to yield any substantial fruits to Slavery, or set back the current which is carrying Freedom to the Territories now and hereafter, I do not and shall not believe. The Republicans and the Free States are entire masters of the situation if they but stand firm. A fire that kindles quick goes out quick. Their present course is taking the Slave States to anerchy and ruin faster than their worst enemies could desire.

FROM GEORGIA. THE SEIZURE OF THE FORTS. Frem Our Special Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 4, 1861. Georgia is entitled to the credit, such as it is of having demonstrated the utter insincerity o the leaders in the present carnival of treason. Pretending that the Southern people had been driven by long-continued aggressions from the North to secede from the Union, declaring that peaceful secession was their only wish, and stoutly averring that they designed to attempt nothing which was not strictly lawful for them to do, they have now openly seized upon the property of the Federal Government, before even State Convention has come together, and while by their own repeated declarations they are under the Constitution and Government of the United States, whose authority they thus set at defiance. A more outrageous piece of treason was never perpetrated. A more shabby excuse for villainy was never offered to an insulted people than that now put forward in explanation of this deed.

You will have some particulars by papers and the telegraph before this letter reaches you. You will receive few particulars from any source. It is not the policy of the men who are the engineers of this Southern treason to allow much truth to go abroad. The newspapers here are bought, or tongue-tied by fear. The Savannah Republican has been forced within a few days to give in a sort of adhesion to the Secessionists. All officials are as dumb as if the Napoleon of that December coup d'etat held the sword over them, and information must be gathered by eyes and ears, here a little, there s open

Without pretending to give you a circumstan tial account of the operations which took place here yesterday, let me try to show you in general terms what was done and the reasons for the movements made.

In the first place, Georgia has not been going

satisfy the leaders, whose only hope was ruin, though they wouldn't indorse the paradox. Georgia was slow; there were too many reasonable, or semi-reasonable people in her borders. Toombs feared that he would not be elected delegate to the Convention. Cobb began to doubt if the Southern scepter would come to his hand. All the Disunionists forgot their schemes for personal advancement-schemes which, even now, interfere somewhat with each other, and the whole crew turned in together to raise an excitement among the people. The most inflammatory dispatches flashed down here from Toombs

at Washington. The proper pressed clothed these in startling type, and put them on bulletins. Now, it was that troops had been ordered South; again, that a cutter had sailed, or was to sail, with sealed orders; again, that half the Cabinet had resigned, that coercion had been determined on, and that the South must arm for the defense of her rights. Meanwhile, the crafty Cobb was stirring up the local press to the roaring point, and the local press raged and lashed its sides, and grinned with hungry jaws. So it was not many days before even the quiet people really began to think that there was a terrible time, and under the influences here given in outline the election of Wednesday was undoubtedly materially affected.

Another motive for the circulation of these inflaming reports was this: it has long been a part of the traitorous plan in the heads of the leaders to seize all Southern forts and arsenals before they could be put in a condition to defend themselves. In some cases, they relied on the complicity of the officers in charge; in others, upon the weakness of the garrison allowed by the Government. The chief conspirators in the South were in correspondence with each other, and a thorough understanding existed among them all as to the business they discussed. I have reason for saying that the seizure of the Georgia forts was not down so early in the original programme as would appear now: it was intended to defer that act till the Convention had passed the ordinance of secession, so that at least a pretense of consistency might be made. Why, then, was the seizure hastened?

One reason was that it began to appear doubtful if the Convention would pass the ordinance so speedily as the disunionists desired. Another reason, and a more powerful one, was that affairs at Washington did not look so promising for treason as they seemed at one time; the resignation of their favorite Floyd, and the appointment of Mr. Holt, implied a certain spirit which they had not looked for in the White House. Then the South Carolina Commissioners had not been received at the Capital with the consideration they thought they merited, and, altogether, the aspect of public affairs, especially in the neighborhood of the War Office, was not encouraging to traitors. Come now, said the plotters, something must be done at once. So they prepared to strike in Georgia. Troops had been some time in readiness for service, estensibly to go to the aid of South Carolina, but really for work at home, Gov. Brown was charged with his lesson, and all things were in readiness. It is believed that a dispatch came from Toombs, suggested by the South Carolina Commissioners, saying that it was time to strike. So they struck; and this was briefly the way in which they did it.

The bulletins yesterday, and the day before, broke out into pustulous dispatches, indicating a terrible state of bile somewhere, and the multitude feverishly asked, each man of his neighbor, what was going to happen. As nobody could tell, everybody fell into conjectures; each man's conjecture was taken by his neighbor for fact, and thus the air was cloudy with rumors. All the better for the traitors: they want only excitement. Very common reports said that an army was almost upon the South, and that each patriot must now draw the sword; thus the people became delightfully belligerent in their feel tions, but how can it be affirmed with any show of ings and actions. There appeared upon the scene probability that such a proposition is an aid to Governor Brown and his Attorney-General. Said right for it now, these people;" but he cried aloud, "Good Heavens! The public property is in danger. Let it be protected !"

And so the Chatham Artillery, Savannah Volunteer Light Guards, and Oglethorpe Light Infantry proceeded to "protect" it. The operation was simple and bloodless. The 150 men went down to Cockspur Island, and took possession of Fort Pulaski, no resistance being offered. There was no one to offer it.

This new doctrine of "protection" appears to have mightily tickled the excited Georgians; for, shortly after he had taken possession of the fort named above, Col. Lawton received a communication from "a party of gentlemen"-deesn't this sound like a Boston phrase !- to the effect that they had seized and run aground the United States revenue-cutter J. S. Dobbin, and that they offered the prize to him. This was zealous and patriotic, of course, but it was a little in advance of the programme. Accordingly, Col. Lawton directed Capt. Scriven to "recapture" the unfortunate cutter, and hold it in obedience to the orders of Gov. Brown, which Capt. Scriven proceeded to do. When the Governor heard what was done, he

wrote a note to Mr. John Boston, the Collector of the Port, saying that the cutter, "which was seized by some unauthorized person or persons, has, under the order given by me to Colonel Lawton to protect Government property against injury, been recaptured, and is now aground." The Governor further said, in the most handsome manner, "I much regret the lawless capture and assure you that I shall, from time to time, give such orders as shall protect the Custom-House and other property of the United States, till the action of this State is determined." In reply to this note, Mr. John Boston, Collector of the Port, thanked the Governor for his amurances of protection, apologized for the presence of the cutter in these waters, on the ground that bad weather had prevented her departure, and promised that she should take herself off as speedily as possible, when she was again affont from the ground where the "party of gentlemen" had left her. So everything was made quite pleasant and comfortable. You will probably, in a few days, hear something more definite concerning this strange capture, which is now wrapped in almost an impenetrable obscurity. Here then is the situation: The State of

Georgia, still being one of the United States of America, steals the Federal property, and even proposes to employ it against the Federal author-ity. The story that this was done to prevent injury from "parties of gentlemen," or other Southern pirates, is only intended for marines at the North. Gov. Brown knows that a more preon fact and furious enough toward disunion to | posterous falsehood was never born. The entire

horde of traitors here and in other States laugh aloud among themselves at the miserable screen As for the people, from whose violence the property was to be " protected," they are enthusias tic "protectionists" themselves, and are are already looking about them for other available property which can be conveniently "protected." I declare, it is impossible to write gravely, as

gravely as the subject demands, upon such inci-

lents as those spoken of above. As one walks

about the streets here, one, I mean, with the

sentiments of a Republican in his heart, he will burn with indignation at one moment and shake with suppressed mirth at the next. Mirth leaves him, though, when he sees gradually unfolding before him the well-laid scheme of the traitors. By this time we must all see pretty clearly, must all be thoroughly convinced of several things: that the secession of the Southern States was an act determined upon by the present leaders long ago; that this has been the point upon which they have looked with a single eye; that every important political event in the Southern Domocratic party has had a bearing upon this issue; that the prejudices of the blind people of the South have been excited by systematic lies, and that then those prejudices and the ill-will thus created have been used for no other purpose but to bring them to the secession pitch; that the election of Mr. Lincoln was determined on by these leaders of the South, who would have been grievously disappointed had he not been chosen: that all the calls for "concession," "guaranty," "rights of the South," and the hundred other cries we have so often heard were merely baits flung out to involve the North in discussion, thus giving the traitors at the South time for work; that all the backing and filling and coquetting with plans for compromise which the Southern members of Congress have amused the country with has been a well-understood "dodge." A notable instance of it was the letter of Toombs a few weeks ago, which made some stir in this State, because it looked a little as if he was backing down," in fine, that absolute secession, nothing but secession, was determined on far back in the tortuous windings of this history.

"To hell with their concessions!" said a foulmouthed ruffian the other day. "Yes," returned his more diplomatic companion, "as much as you like; only don't say so now." There you

have the key-note to the whole work. It is, indeed, about time that the Northern people should cease to be taken by these springes to catch woodcocks." They are derided by these fellows here for their simplicity, for their true and unaffected love of the Union. for even the belief they have that there is still some truth and regard for justice left at the South. There is one thing I daily burn to say to these bragging wearers of cockades, that though the Northern people at whom they scoff may be slow to wrath, yet when their wrath arises in a righteous cause it will be terrible indeed. Meanwhile, all here are jubilant over the seizure of the public property, thinking that because they have taken a few defenseless or undefended forts they are themselves invincible.

OCCUPATION OF FORT PULASKI-CAPTURE AND RETURN OF A REVENUE CUTTER.

RETURN OF A REVENUE CUTTER.

From The Sacasnah Daily Nose of Friday.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the steamer Sampson left with detachments for Fort Pulaski. Col. Henry R. Jackson, Aid to the Governor, accompanied by Major H. M. Davenport, bad preceded the companies, and had demanded of Mr. Thomas Hennassy, Keeper of the Fort, the keys, which he, having no power to resist, promptly delivered to the authorized agent of the Governor of Geografie.

ernor of Georgia.

When the boat reached the landing on Cockspur Island, the troops were debarked and marched to the ort, which was taken possession of in pursuance of orders of the Governor of the State, by Col. A. R. Lawon, commanding officer, Capt. F. S. Bartow of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, acting as second in command.

On the passage down the Sampson passed the reve-On the passage down the Sampson passed the revenue-cutter J. C. Dobbin, with United States colors, Union down, and the Pulmetto flag flying at her peak. Shortly after the arrival of the steamer at Cockspur, a party of gentlemen presented themselves at the Fort and made a tender to Col. Lawson of the cutter, which hey had captured, and which was then aground. Col. Lawton not recognizing the unlawful capture of the Dobbin, authorized Capt. Schriven of the Savannati Volunteer Guard, to take possession of her in the name Volunteer Guard, to take possession of her in the name of the State of Georgia, with instructions to turn her over to the Governor, which he did, as the correspond

over to the Governor, which he did, as the correspondence in another column will show.

The occupation of Fort Pulaski, by authority of the Governor of the State was a prudential measure, designed to guard against the commission of any lawless act by an exasperated people, and at the same time to prevent its occupancy by forces hostile to us, and it will be sustained by our people to any amount of re-enforcements necessary to hold it against attack from

any quarter.

Collector's Overice, Jan. 3, 1861.

Sin: Capt. John Seriven has this moment handed me a note, of this date, in relation to the recapture of the revenue cutter. J. C. Bobbin. In reply te which, I beg, in the name of the Federal Government, to thank you; and, further, to state, that i received a letter from the Bon. Philip F. Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury, some fifteen days ago, requesting me to direct the captain of said cutter to sail for Baltimore as soon as convenient, and on his arrival to report the same to him (Secretary of the Treasury) in writing, and await his orders; and that in obedience to said instructions the cutter was ordered, and on Saturday last prepared for res. but was detained by unfavorable winds until last night, when she was taken possession of by parties until last night, when she was taken possession of by parties until last night, when she was taken possession of by parties until last night, when she was taken possession of by parties on the other control of the parties of the parties. I have the hour to remain your obedient servent.

JOHN BOSTON, Collector.

To his Excellency Governor Joseph E Brown, Pulsaki House, Pulsaki House, Pulsaki House, Law Boston and Collector.

To his Excellency Governor Joseph E Brown, Pulsaki House.

PULSEN HOURE, Jan. 3, 1861.

JOHN BOSTON, esq., Collector of the Port of Sacanand:

Sik—The revenue cutter J. C. Dobbin, which was seized by some unauthorized person or persons unknown to me, has, under the order given by me to Col. Lawton, now in command of Fort Pulsaki, to protect Government property against injury, been recaptured, and is now aground near Fort Pulsaki. You will please send a revenue boat and take her into your custedy tonight, and I will have her hauled off to-morrow morning and delivered to you at such place as you may designate. I much regret the lawless seizure of the vessel, and beg leave to assure you that I shall, from time to time, give such orders as will protect the Custom-House and other property belonging to the Federal Government, till the action of this State is determined by the Convention of her people. Very rospectfully, &c..

PULSENH HOUSE, Jan. 3, 1861.

JOHN BOSTON, Collector, &c.:

Pelaski House, Jan. 3, 1861.

Sin—Your note in reply to my communication of this evening is received, and I have ordered the delivery of the J. C. Dobbin to her captain, with permission to proceed to see, as you have requested.

Very respectfully, &c..

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

The Atlanta Confederacy speaks in the following

plain terms:

"Georgia was never more cursed than at present by her principal representatives. In the Senate of the United States she has a pair of fanatics; in the House of Representatives, a majority of brainless demagogues; and in her Executive Department presides the Ass of Asses, "Col. Joseph E. Brown of Cherokee." This accidental coxcomb and long-eared hybrid is now attempting to effect a collision between the State of Georgia and the Federal Government, by the seizure of Fort Pulaski. He is of the opinion that his Jack-assedness is a much greater warrior than Jackson, and that Troup, as a statesman, compared to himself, is as a Hyperion to a Satyr. Joseph knows that there are a majority of delegates elected to the Convention opposed to his schemes of rashness and foolishness, and hence he takes the advice of King Cobb, and attempts to lunge Georgia into war and carange. The course of Gev. Brown is ex-official, revolutionary, and traitorous. If by his acts, under the circumstances, he or his confederates should produce war botween the State of Georgia and the General Government, he or they deserve the extreme penalty of the law. All constitutional laws must be enforced, as expounded by the highest tribumal—the Supreme Court.

"As Cooperationists the following distinguished gentlemen have been elected to the Convention: A. H. Stephens, H. V. Johnson, Hiram Warner, Linton Stephens, and B. H. Hill. Under the guide of these gentlemen, Georgia will be rescued from machiness and precipitancy."

The Sarannah Republican publishes the corresp

ence between Collector Besto.. and Gov. Brown con-cerning the Revenue cutter Dobbin. It seems she was seized by irresponsible parties, but promptly delivered again to the United States authorities by the Gerenger.

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT IN PENNSYL-VANIA.

MIDDLE PENNSYLVANIA, Jan. 5, 1861. We read the address of the people of South Carolina to the other slaveholding States, her Dechration of Independence, the recital of her wrongs, and then we sat down to look at the map. A careful view of our land as it lies, with the recollection of how little, compara tively, South Carolina contributed originally to resist the usurpation of Great Britain—upon which she lays so much stress as affording a precedent for her secession -how little she has contributed since, to the support of the Government-how full of Tories she was in the days of the Revolution, how full of traitors and disturb

days of the Revolution, how full of traitors and disturbers since then and now—what a source of vexation, trouble, and expense she has been to the Federal Government—least wronged, if wronged at all, yet most clamorous—in view of all these, we were fain to quote the proverb of the worthy Andrew Fuirservice, "There's sma sarraw at parting, as the said mear said to the broken cart."

It were difficult now for us to divine the upshot of matters, yet it may be profitable to meditate upon the possible results of either position—that of Union or of Disunion. Suppose it to be Disunion. If South Carolina secede alone, there is no doubt of her ultimate inglorious and disastrous failure. In that case, we need not have a fear of civil war. The tempest is in a tea-pot. Then we might say as Cleopatra to Anteny, "Nay, pray you, seek no color for your going. Nay, pray you, seek no color for your going, But bid farewell, and go."

But bld farewell, and go."

But should the other siaveholding States secde with her, civil war is inevitable. Not only that, but the feeling the strife will engender will endure to all coming time. It will be like that toward the Indians in those who suffered by their cruelty, like that we Americans felt against the British. Like it, yet more deadly. Not a war of races, but the bitter family strife. It is well known that disastrous as war is in its immediate effects, they bear little comparison to the secondary effects. Such a war will be not only bitter and deadly, it will be interminable. And the fact that it has its origin in the races, but the bitter family strife. It is well known that disastrous as war is in its immediate effects, they bear little comparison to the secondary effects. Such a war will be not only bitter and deadly, it will be interminable. And the fact that it has its origin in the enslavement of a race, that that same race will exist in both Confederacies, but in very/different conditions, that Slavery and free trade go hand in hand,, and free labor and protection for it are inseparable; that there will be them no powerful Government shielding the institution of the South; that the moral as well as legal obligation imposed upon the North to respect it will be discolved; these things, adding, ferceneses to the battle, would perpetuate the emitty. Great as are these considerations, our geographical position would operate still more powerfully in making peaceful secession impossible, and a fierce, interminable strife inevitable. Ours will be a life of "spur, spear, and eraffle," as the border life of Scotland was called. It seems to us that this great fact impressed the mind. It seems to us that this great fact impressed the mind from the spot where, in the event of secession, the ground will be darkest with blood, where the interests of the two nations will meet in deadlest conflict. The territory of his State holds within its confines the mouth of the Miscissippi, a territory to acquire which seemed a stretch of constitutional power, yet, deemed then and now, and by all the principles that guide nations in their duties of self-protection, a necessary exercise of power. None can deny the policy of England in holding Gibraltar and Matta, and we can all sympathize with that of Russia in pushing her way to the Mediterraneum, and seeking to hold the mouth of the Danube. But these are insignificant compared with the importance of the Miscissippi for its western bound, and in declaring and observing it as the open world's-way of commerce. Yet, if we are to take the glowing cast of the future of the Southern Confederacy, as gi

Then, Sir.

Let such poor, weary souls that hear the bell knoll,
And see the grave a digging, tell what awaits them.

FREEDOM IN DELAWARE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WIT WINGTON Jan 7 1861 I send you herewith a copy of the resolutions adopted on Friday evening, 4th inst., by the Wide-Awake Club of this city. There is just now a good deal said about romising at Washington, which may an occupation as the Democracy can get at as, while engaged at that, it must interrupt to some extent their persistent stealing. But is it not to be earnestly hoped that the Republicans will have the grace to keep their

fingers out of the business ? Why is it that when the friends of Freedom have gained a victory, there must always be some despicable thing lifted to power on the advancing waves of that victory, ready in the hour of triumph to sell out, demoralize, and sacrifice its fruits? There is but one sentiment among the masses of the Republicans here, and that is resolution. The masses of all parties are now with us in this State. If our Representatives in Washington are firm, the future of Delaware is incontestibly Republican. The leaders of the Execking party and of the more contemptible Bell-Everetta are watching anxiously for every sign of wavering in the Republican column in Washington. They know that their only chance for a future lies in the demoralization of our party, and that as seen as we consider compromise, it is dene. moralize, and sacrifice its fruits?

promise, it is done.

For God's sake, let Republicans speak out all over the country, and crush out every knave that proposes

THE FEELING IN NEW-JEESEY. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PANIPPANY, Morris Co., N. J., Jan. 5, 1861. The prevalent political excitement in this part of the country is having its legitimate results. Business of all kinds is more or less paralyzed; farmers cannot get their customary prices for produce, and a great anxiety is manifested for the welfare of the Union. Amid at this, however, there is an unalterable firmness and fixedness of purpose on the part of the Republicans (who, by the way, constitute the population of a large area of country around here) not to connecte, by compromise or otherwise, any of the principles which they avowed by voting for Lincoln and Hamilio. Meetings were held here in the churches on the 4th inst., in accordance with the President's proclamation, at which strong grounds were taken against the instinalization of Slavery, and the general tone of feeling expressed was, perhaps, in direct conflict with that which was decreed by the one whose imbecility and traitorous conduct have brought us to the brink of a civil war. Let it be understood that the Republican party have no spologies to make; that they have won the battle by a direct appeal to the intellect of this nation, and that the majority must and shall rule. We are as much and more attached to the union of these States than any other party, but will not surrender our convictions of duty and attachment to principle, and should it come to the worst, will prove by the force of our arms the truth of our assertions. this, however, there is an unalterable firmness and

come to the worst, will prove by the force of our arm the truth of our assertions. A GLOOMY LETTER FROM CHARLESTON.

A GLOOMY LETTER FROM CHARLESTON.
Extracts from Correspondence of The Philadelphia Inquired.
CHARLESTON, Dec. 31, 1860.

If the same anxiety prevails at the North as here, I am sare my letter will be welcome, even if it should not contain any facts of which you are minformed. The effect of this madness of secession is fearfully apparent in the aspect of the city. Trade is almost entirely stopped, and money scarce enough to alarm the most sanguine. The market is badly provided, and already serious fears are entertained as to the possibility of a famine. As I pass from my hotel down Meeting street, and thence to King, as far as the Battery, I am struck with the woe-begone appearance of the city. The same is observable at the wharves. Broad street has no longer that sterling look about it, although the Palmetto fing waves so beastfully over it. The Peatonic looks more rickety than ever, and the only on bright prospect is to be had out on the Bay from the south-east corner of the Estrey. Anxiety is depicted on the faces of those whose interests are so aeronally involved, and there is no longer that brish, dapper air for which many of the inhabitants were wont to be distinguished. All the bare are doing to brish, beatons,